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plans relating to Canada, taken from the 7,000 maps at the Dominion Archives.

In spite of occasional omissions and inaccuracies this volume is one of the best of the series. Both the index and the introduction contain valuable bibliographical notes, and the former has, in the words of the editors, "a great deal of additional information, bearing on the subject-matter of these volumes, but which from its very nature it was impossible to incorporate in the text". Thus the main portion forms in some degree a dictionary of Canadian history, limited on the one hand by *lacunae* in the volumes to which it is a guide and augmented on the other by numerous useful details taken from a wide range of printed books and manuscript sources.

*Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada.* Edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and H. H. Langton. Volume XV. *Publications of the Year 1910.* (Toronto, University Press, 1911, pp. xi, 220.) The "constant reader" of these excellent annual volumes must be impressed with the evenness of execution maintained for fifteen years in such a series of reviews of books and articles, and with the comprehensiveness of the survey. In the section on Canada's relations to the Empire, he can hardly fail to be struck with the great increase in fifteen years in the definiteness with which Canadian writers see and express those imperial relations, with the clarifying, in short, of national self-consciousness. It may be valuable, in these pages, to mention certain books of importance which this journal has unfortunately failed to notice heretofore: in the general section, Mr. James H. Stark's *The Loyalists of Massachusetts, and the Other Side of the American Revolution* (Boston, J. H. Stark), and Sir Wilfred Laurier's *Discours à l'Étranger et au Canada*; in the section devoted to provincial history, Mr. A. L. Haydon's *The Riders of the Plains: a Record of the Royal North-West Mounted Police of Canada*; and in the ecclesiastical section, Father A. G. Morice's *History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada*. The economic and ethnological sections are, as usual, ample.

#### TEXT-BOOKS

*The New Europe, 1789-1889*, with Short Notes, Bibliographies, Biographies, Diagrams, and Maps, by Reginald W. Jeffery, M.A. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911, pp. xv, 401.) This is a brief handy outline, by an Englishman, of the political, or rather of the diplomatic and military, history of Europe between the dates indicated in the title. Many facts are tightly packed within a brief compass. But for use as a text-book an amount of space which seems excessive is devoted to military events. For instance, only thirty-seven pages—unsympathetic pages—are given to the non-military history of the whole French Revolution from 1789 to 1799, and nearly three times that number to the military events of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era. No

account at all is given of Napoleon's Concordat, of his reorganization of local government, education, and finance, or of his public works. Similarly, there are twelve pages of text and chronological outline on the battles of the Franco-Prussian War, but no description at all of the constitution or working of the French and German governments which followed that war. Military history is indeed a good subject for boys to study, and it can be made very instructive and interesting if the tactics of a few important battles or the strategy of one or two campaigns is described in some detail. But military history which consists chiefly of the bare mention of a great many names of battles and generals, as is largely the case in this volume, can scarcely be found by a pupil either interesting to read or easy to remember. In a history of "The New Age" one would expect to find some discussion of republican ideas, party government, colonial expansion, the Industrial Revolution and its consequences, and the attitude and activity of the Roman Church. But of these things there is almost nothing.

Mr. Jeffery has inserted several diagrams, which as he modestly says in his preface, "have proved useful in the past to many of my pupils purely as an aid to visual memory. They are in no sense anything more than reminders of the subject of the previous chapter." The diagrams are ingenious and may no doubt be very helpful in the hands of a careful teacher. But there is always the danger that the pupil will tend to commit to memory the visual image without really understanding the subject. There is also the danger that such formal aids will say too much or too little. For instance, in the diagram of "The Results of the Battle of Trafalgar" it is too much to include among the results of the battle events which happened before the battle took place, such as Napoleon's abandonment of the camp at Boulogne and the capitulation at Ulm. There are good maps, but the genealogical tables would have been more useful if they had been extended in every instance to include the sovereigns of to-day. Unfortunately there are several inaccurate statements in the text, and the proof-reading, especially of the proper names, has not been careful—Prokersch-Osben for Prokesch-Osten (p. 214), Hertzeberg and Hertzburg for Hertzberg (pp. 42, 154), and more than a score of other similar misprints.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

## COMMUNICATIONS

ITHACA, August 7, 1911.

*The Managing Editor:*

*Dear Sir:*

May I ask the readers of my Luther Fragment in the July REVIEW to correct the *u* of *componendum* (in line 3) to an *a*? The photographic facsimile shows me that what I had taken for a *u*-hook is only a fleck in the paper above an open *a*, and the word therefore not a gerund, but the more usual gerundive. I was about to ask also that after *praerigoro-*